

Marker development for the study at micro- and macro-evolutionary time scales in neotropical Palms

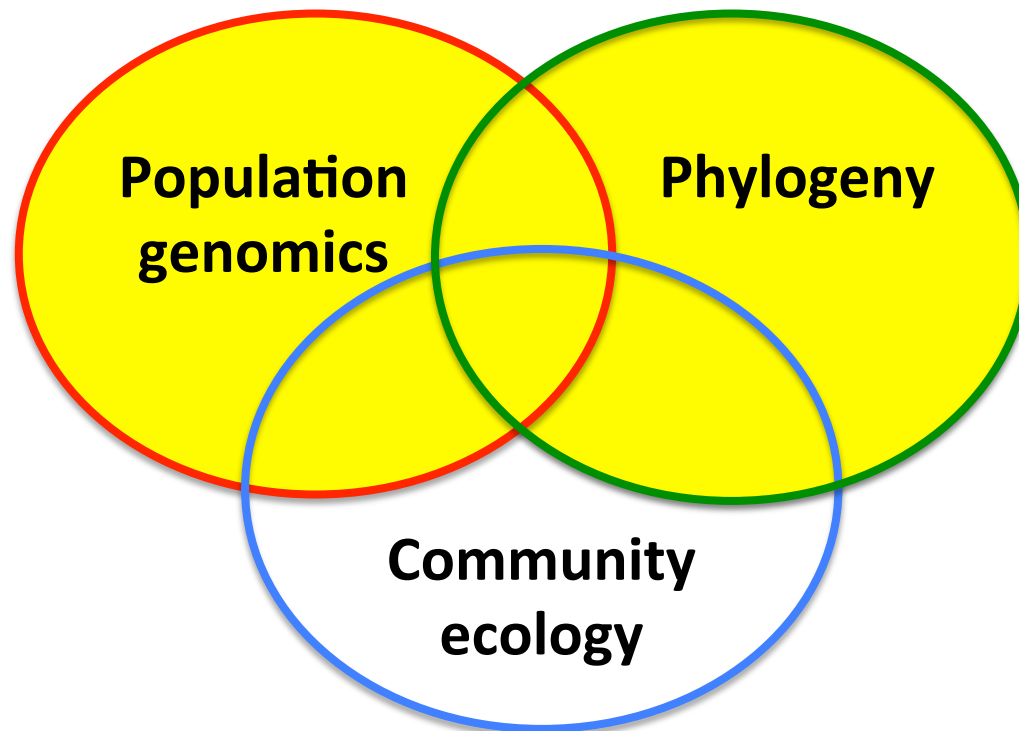
Marylaure de la Harpe, Oriane Loiseau, Jaqueline Hess, Nicolas Salamin, Christian Lexer, Margot Paris



(picture: Oriane Loiseau)

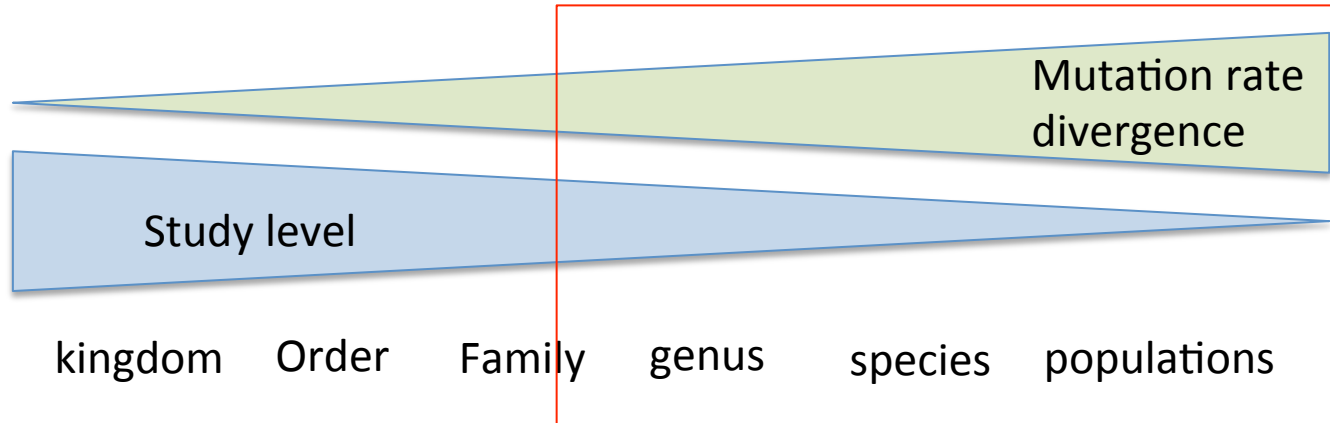
POPCORN, a multidisciplinary project

Using **P**opulation Genomics, **P**hylogenetics and **C**ommunity Ecology to understand **R**adiations in **N**eotropical mountains



Ideal markers

- Many markers widespread along the genome
- Low cost in order to genotype thousands of samples
- Evolution rate suitable for both macro and micro evolution studies



- Long sequences (>600 bp) for phylogeny and selection tests
- Include candidate genes for adaptation and “neutral” non-genic markers
- Include markers already used for phylogeny in palms
- Can be applied to low quantity and quality DNA from herbarium specimens

Target capture sequencing

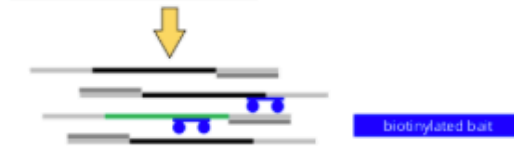
1) DNA sequencing library is heat-denatured in the presence of adapter-specific blocking oligonucleotides



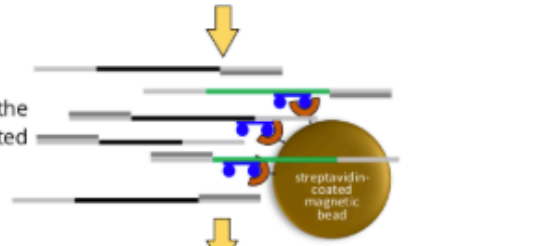
2) Library and blockers are dropped to the hybridization temperature, allowing blockers to hybridize to the library adapters



3) Biotinylated RNA baits are introduced and allowed to hybridize to targets for several hours



4) Bait-target hybrids are pulled out of the solution with streptavidin-coated magnetic beads



5) Beads are stringently washed several times to remove non-hybridized and nonspecifically-hybridized molecules



6) Captured DNA library is released from the beads and amplified



Very flexible as we can choose the targets:

- number
- nature (genes, non-genic regions)
- candidate genes/regions
- location in genome
- length (in bp)
- ...

 MYcroarray[™]
THE OLIGO LIBRARY COMPANY

 MY baits[®]

Customized target enrichment kits for next-gen sequencing

 arbor biosciences

Oil palm genome: very useful

- Oil palm genome is the closest reference genome



too divergent for proper capture design ??
especially because we are not interested in conserved regions

Building Geonoma reference sequences

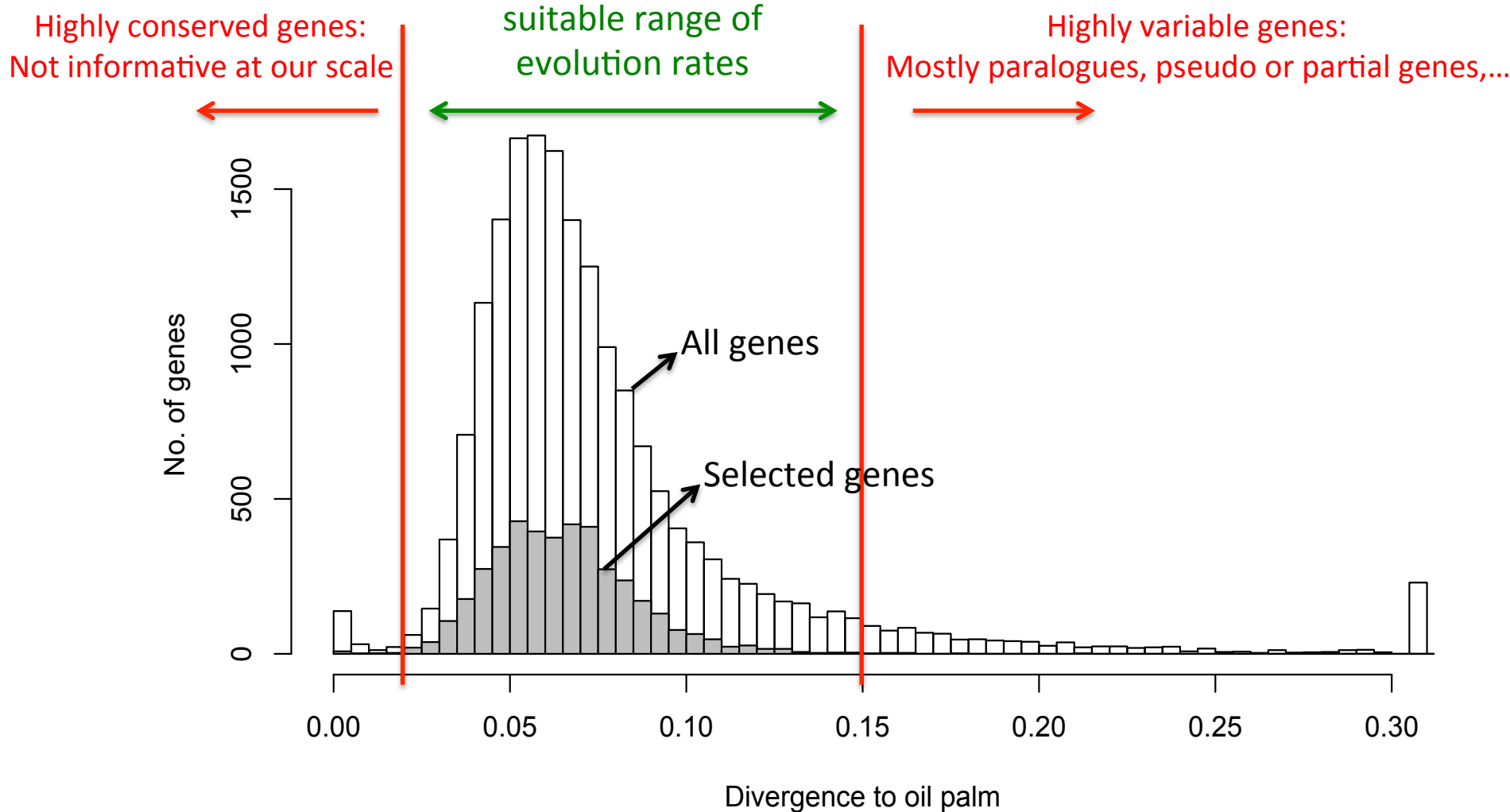
- Whole genome sequencing of the species *G. undata* (27x coverage, Illumina PE150bp)
- Reference assisted reconstruction of the *G. undata* genome
 - 94% of the genes recovered (UTRs + exons + introns)
 - Low recovery of the inter-genic regions (repeats, too divergent to the oil palm,...)

Criteria for the selection of 4'051 genes

- Broad range of rates of molecular evolution

Criteria for the selection of 4'051 genes

- Divergence to oil palm used as proxy for rate of molecular evolution



Criteria for the selection of 4'051 genes

- Broad range of rates of molecular evolution
- Mostly single copy genes (using coverage and He info)
- Average size of 1'300 bp
- Interesting functions: pathogenesis; flowering; response to UV, light; floral scents;...
- 8 genes previously used for phylogeny + 141 Heyduk et al. (2015) genes
- Even distribution in the genome (around 160Kb on average between 2 target genes)

Additional 133 non-genic regions

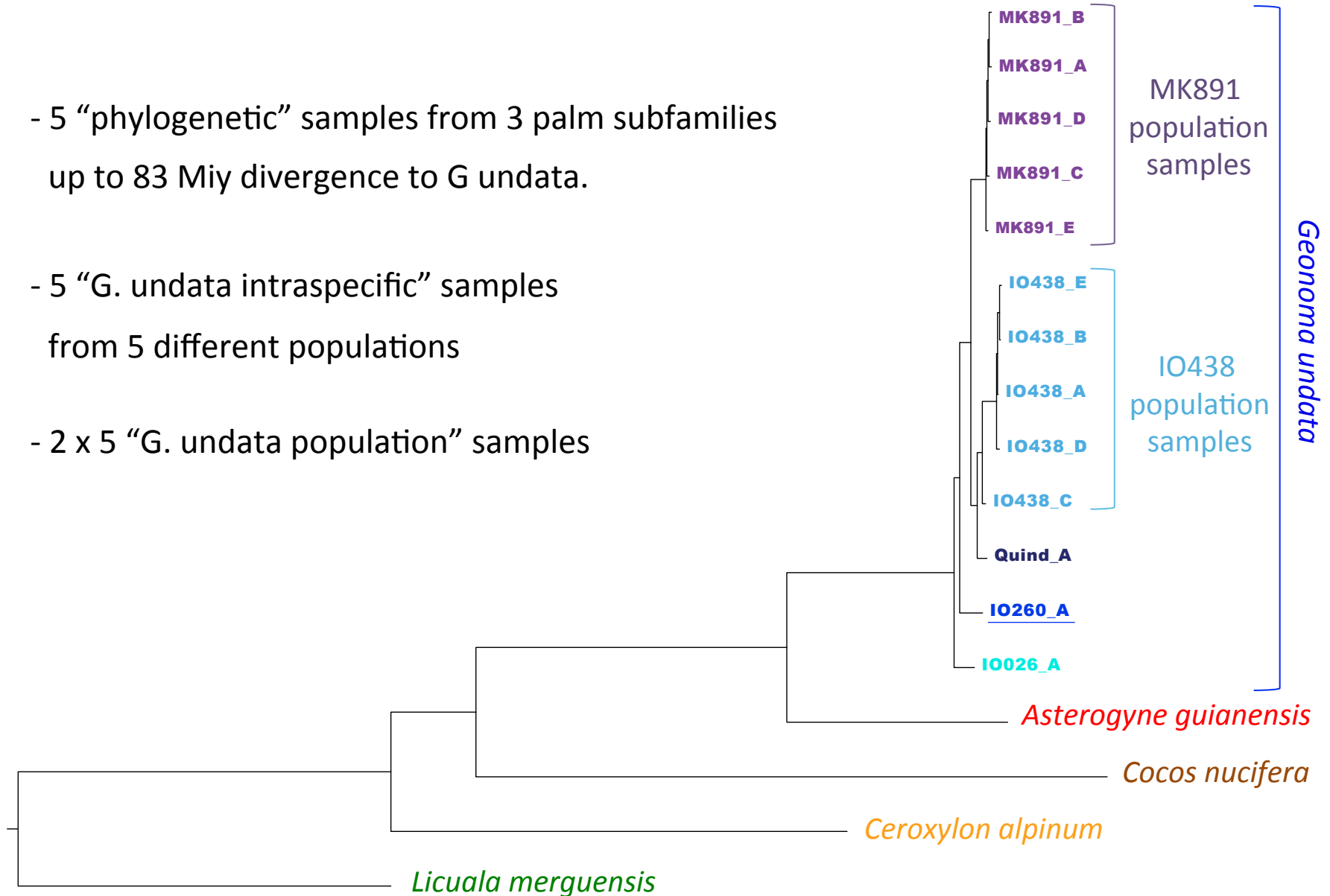
- 5 to 15 per chromosomes
- 800 bp length in average
- As far as possible from genes



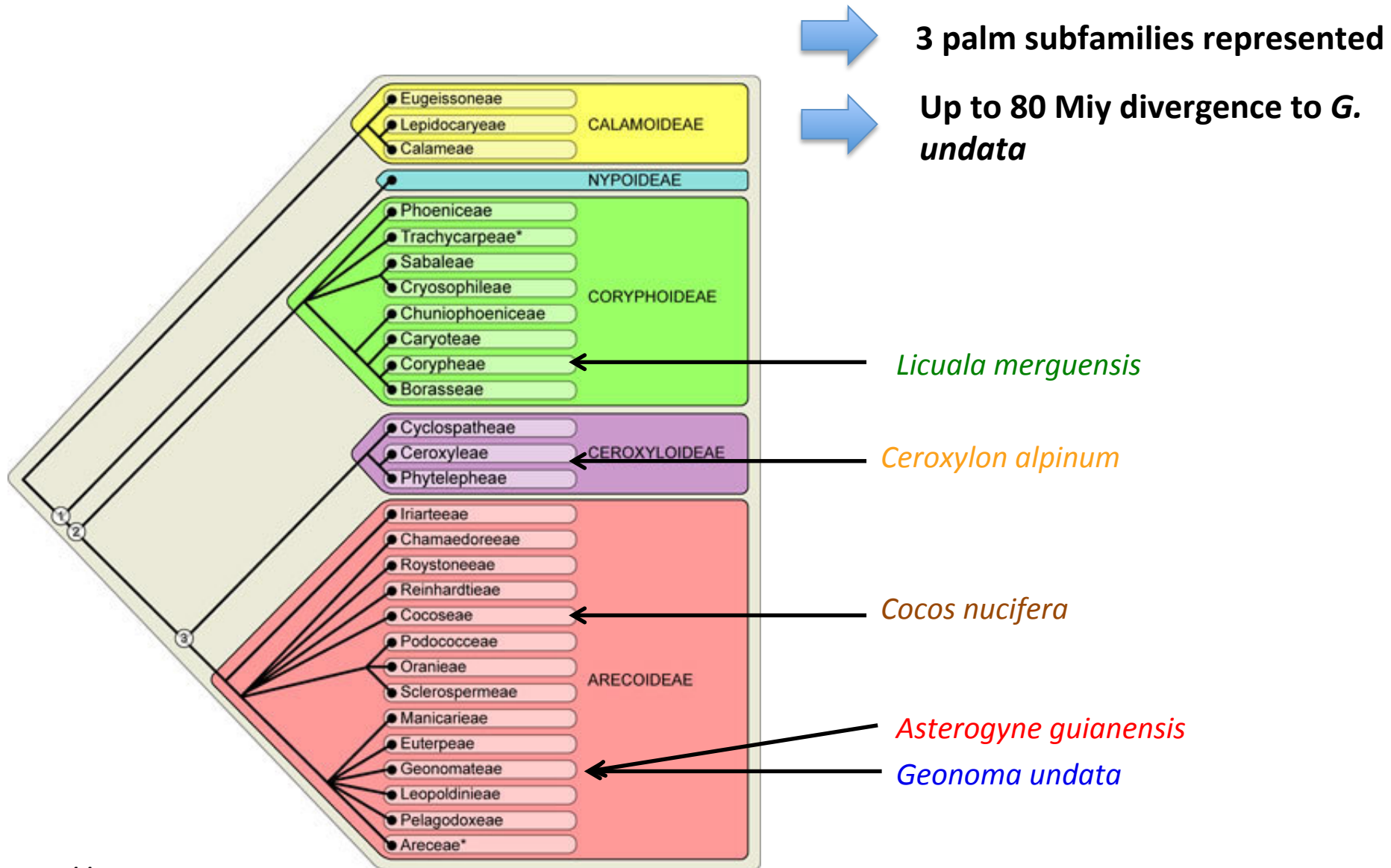
4'770'883 bp in total

Sampling for kit evaluation

- 5 “phylogenetic” samples from 3 palm subfamilies up to 83 My divergence to *G. undata*.
- 5 “*G. undata* intraspecific” samples from 5 different populations
- 2 x 5 “*G. undata* population” samples



Sampling for kit evaluation : phylogeny samples



Protocole

DNA extraction



250-500ng of DNA used

“Home-made + KAPA” library preparation



dual index sequencing

Quantification and pooling



Mybait target capture + PCR 11 cycles



Illumina sequencing PE 2x150bp (2 Million PE reads per sample)

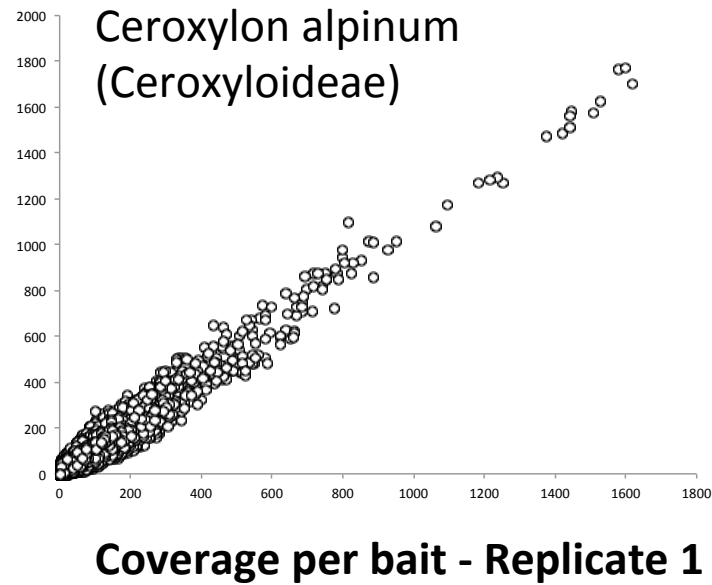
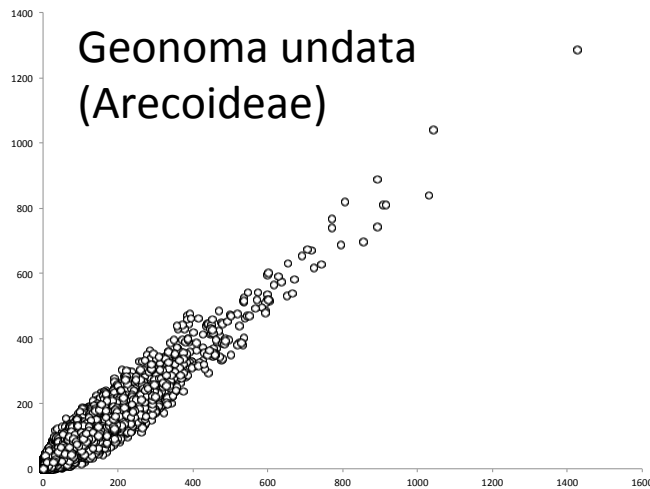


Total cost per sample = 80 \$

High reproducibility

The all procedure (library preparation + target capture + sequencing) was done in duplicate for each sample to test for reproducibility

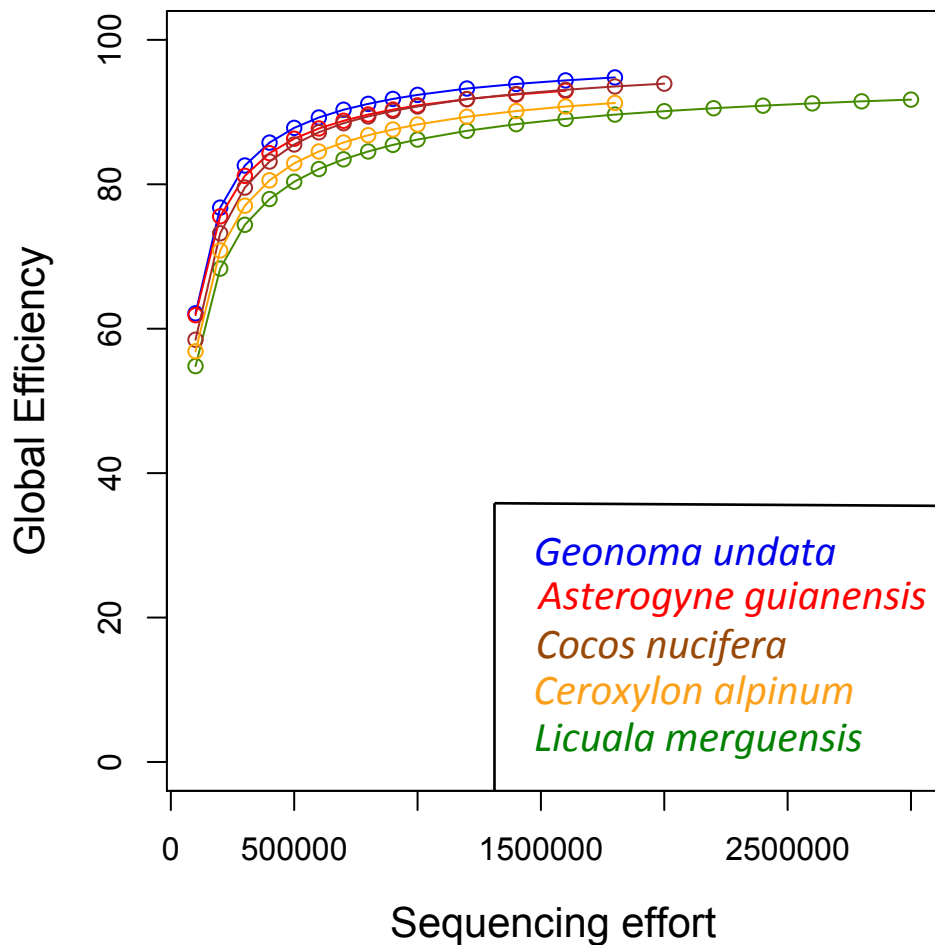
Coverage per bait - Replicate 2



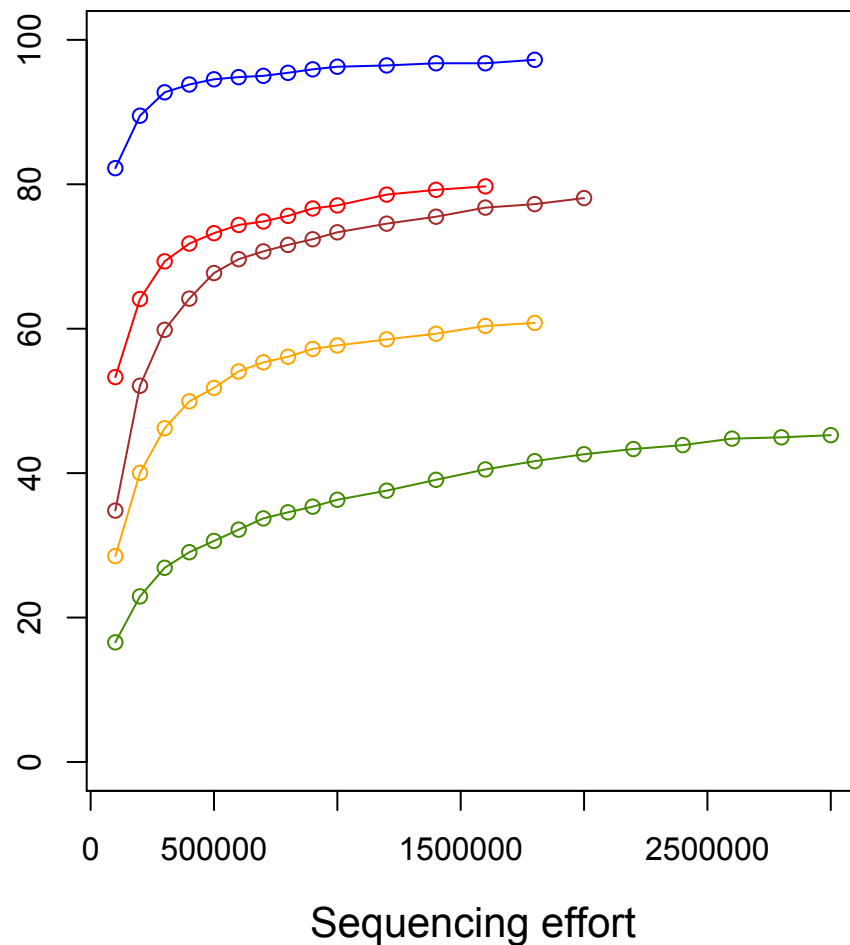
High for all sample, for all 3 subfamilies (correlation coefficient range: 0.94 – 0.98)

High efficiency of the method

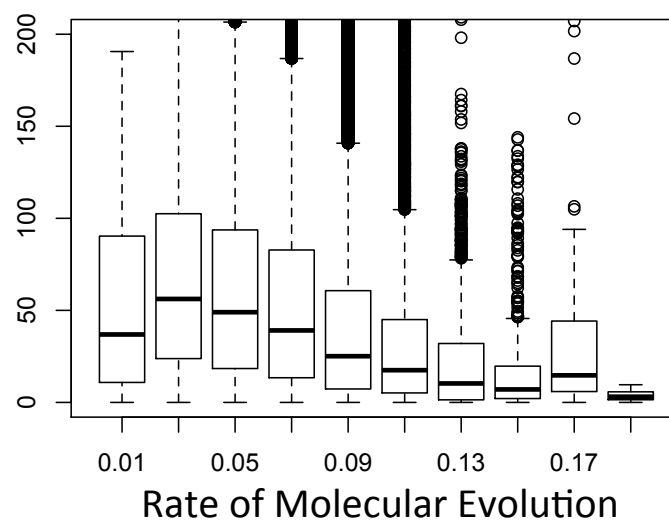
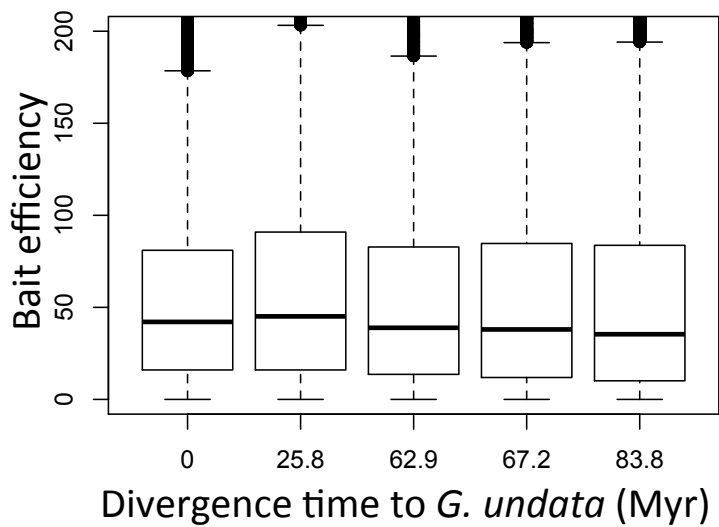
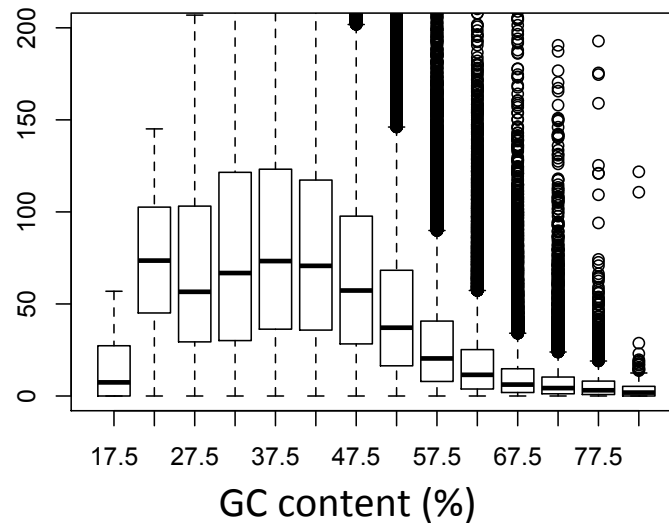
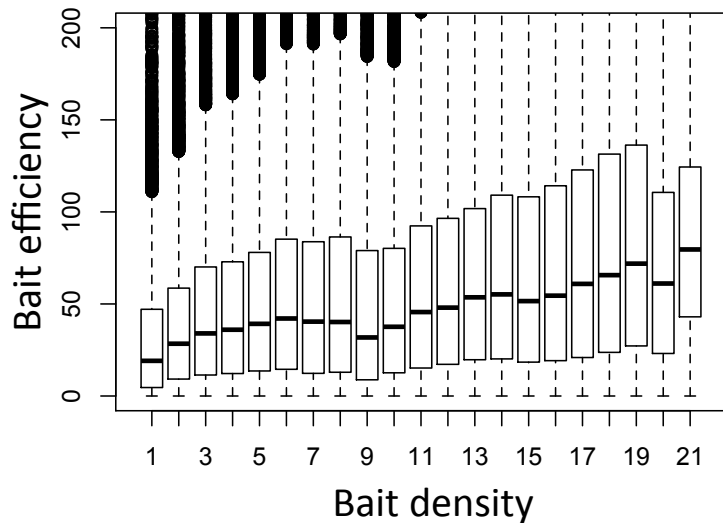
A. All baits



B. Only non-genic baits



Factors influencing bait efficiency



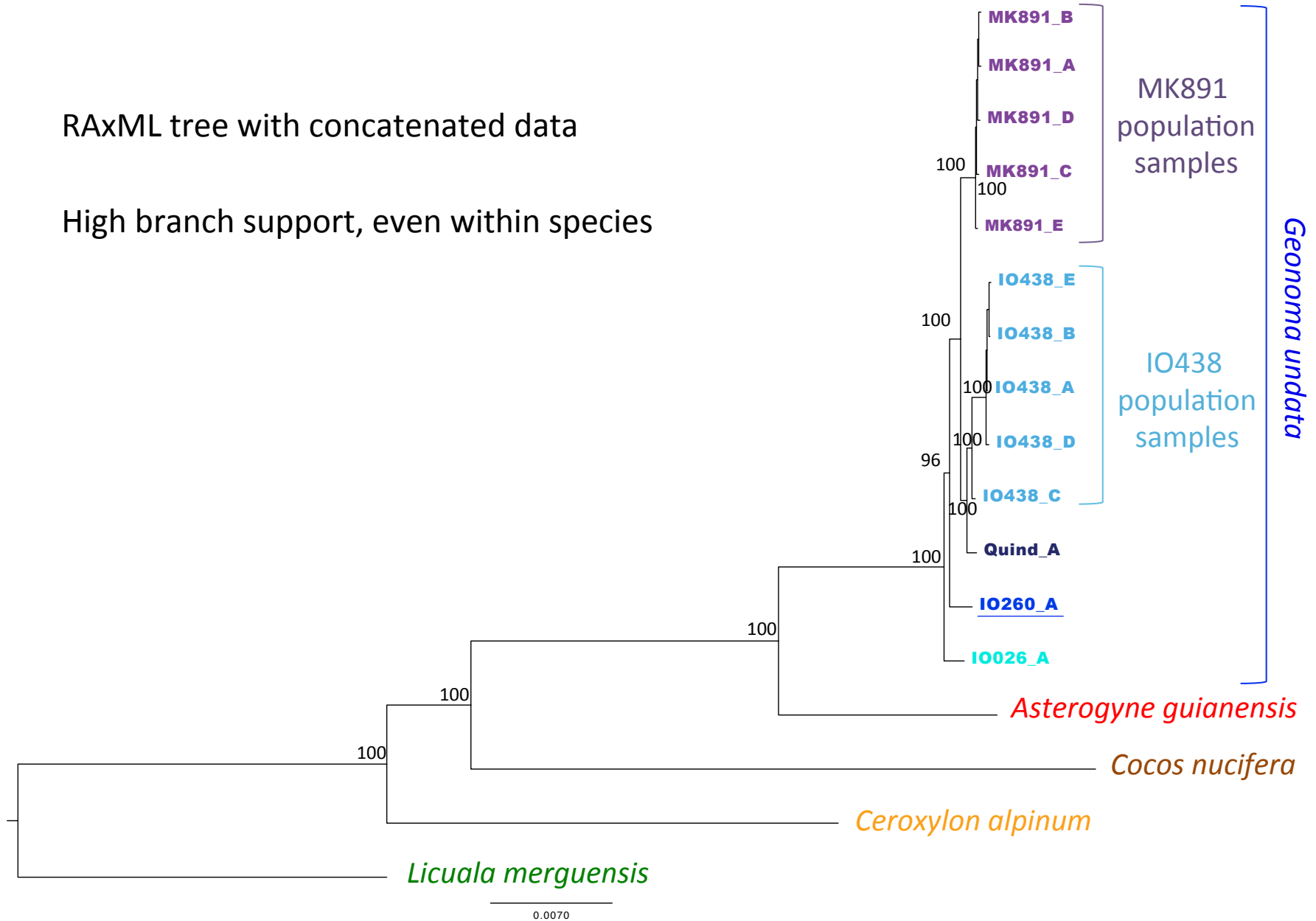
SNP detection

	No. positions	%positions IN bait	No. SNPs	% SNPs IN bait	genic targeted regions	average SNP depth
No missing data						
Phylogeny samples (5 ind.)	3815768	68.0	494186	59.2	2576	50
G. undata samples (5 ind. from 5 different populations)	3841127	73.6	34627	66.9	724	46.1
Population MK891 (5 ind.)	2741018	80.8	16219	72.8	261	48.2
Population IO438 (5 ind.)	3159533	78.6	16774	70.7	250	41.4
Maximum 20% missing data allowed						
Phylogeny samples (5 ind.)	4896285	63.5	634554	55.1	5164	45.9
G. undata samples (5 ind. from 5 different populations)	4724849	67.9	42795	61.6	985	41.9
Population MK891 (5 ind.)	3562856	76.2	20561	68.2	321	42.8
Population IO438 (5 ind.)	3765068	75.3	20009	67.5	278	38.1

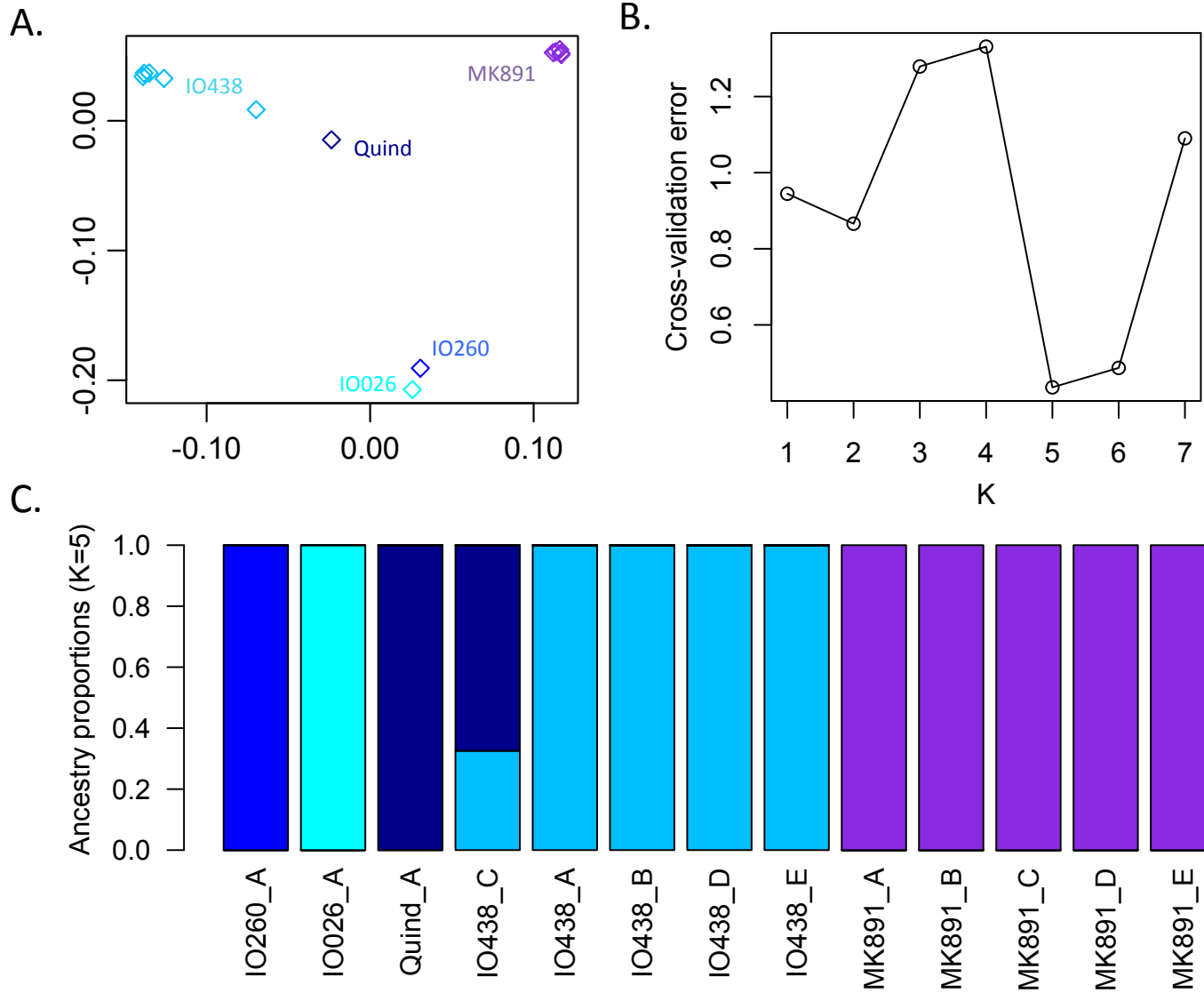
Efficiency of the bait set for phylogeny

RAxML tree with concatenated data

High branch support, even within species



Efficiency of the bait set for population genomics



Ongoing work

Different sets of bait lists :

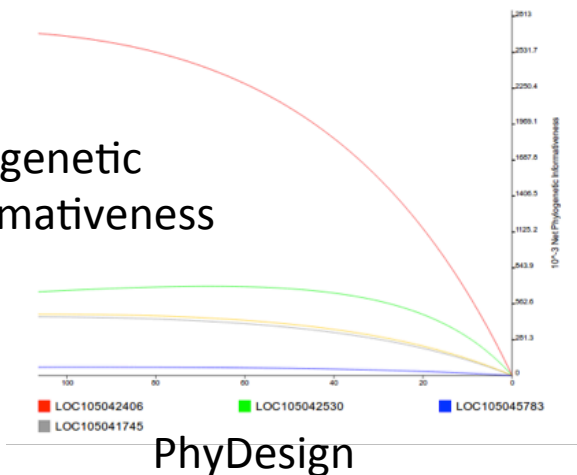
- Full 60'000 baits = popcorn kit
- 57'000 baits = combine popcorn kit + Heyduck bait set (2015)
- 57'000 baits = popcorn kit
- 54'000 baits = combine popcorn kit + Heyduck bait set (2015)
- 20'000 baits = reduced phylogeny informative kit

Mybait kit 3

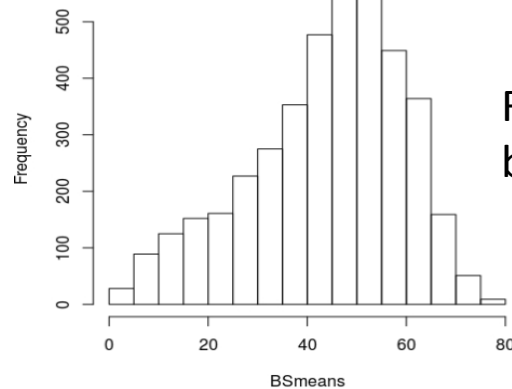
Other companies size kit

Mybait kit 1

Phylogenetic informativeness



Histogram of mean BS per gene tree



RAxML trees,
branch support

Thanks for your attention



UNIVERSITÉ DE FRIBOURG
UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG



Christian Lexer



Marylaure de la Harpe



POPCORN group